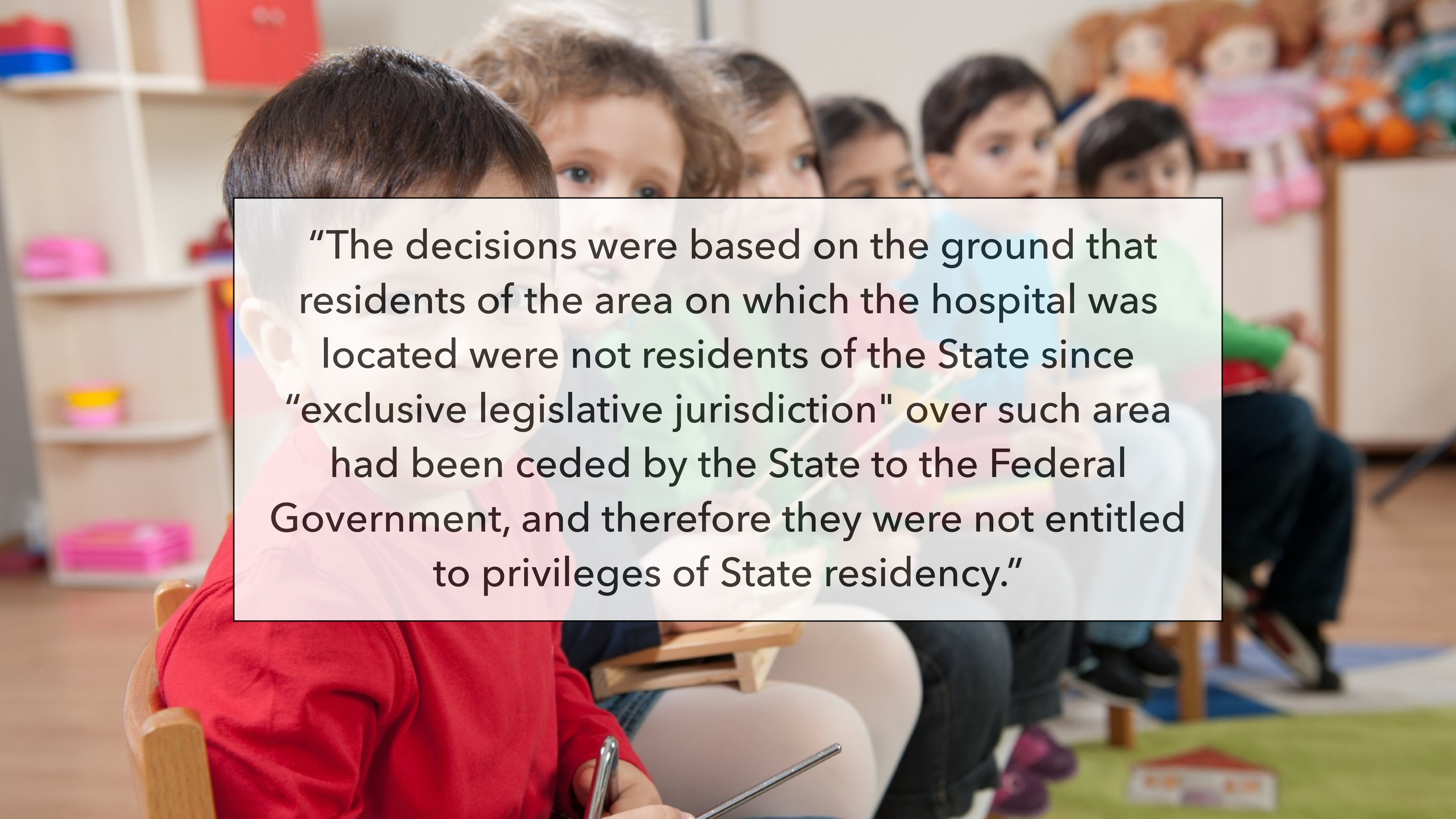
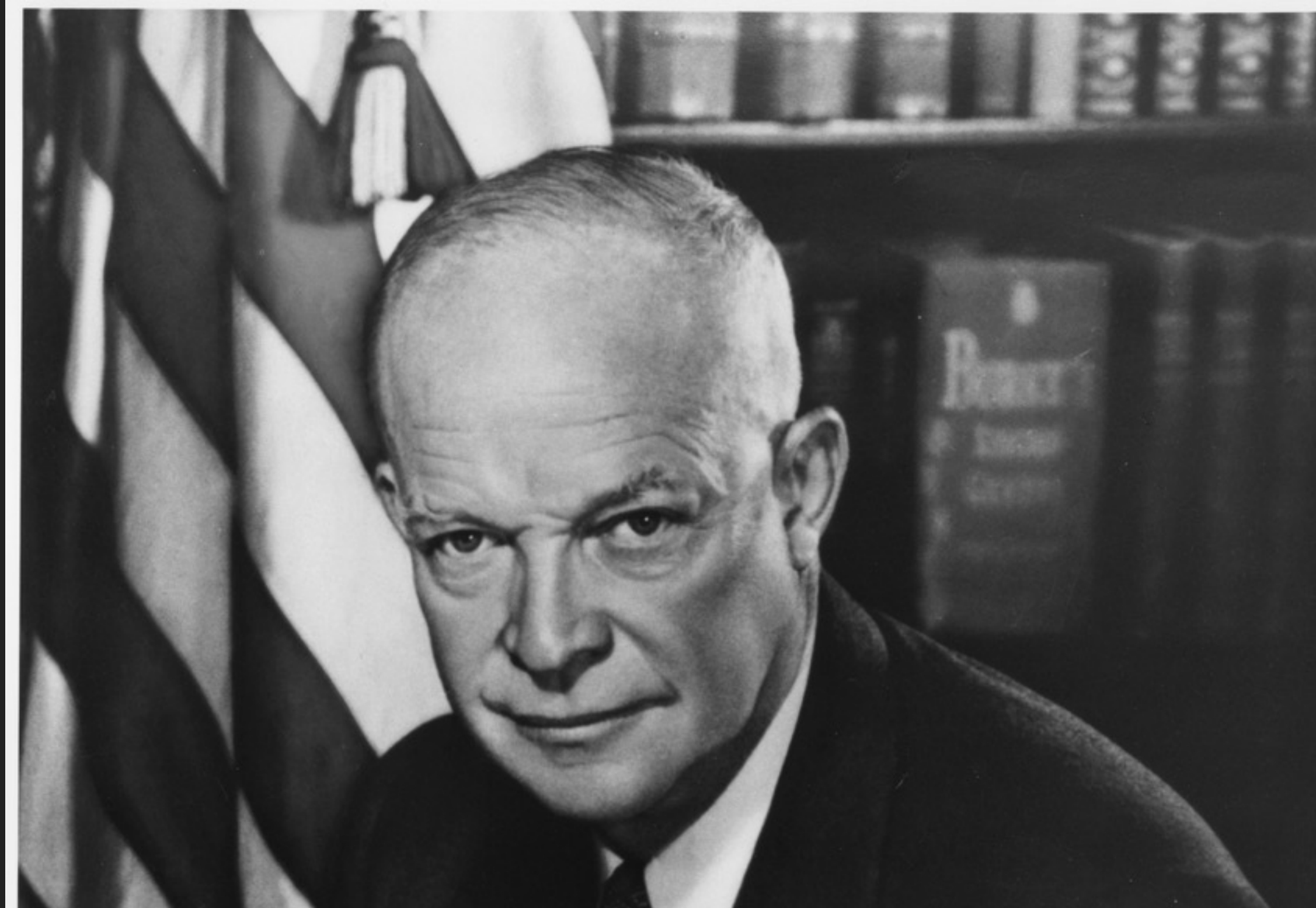


## JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES



A group of young children, mostly of South Asian descent, are sitting in a classroom. They are looking towards the camera. A text box is overlaid on the image, containing a quote. The background shows a classroom setting with shelves of toys and a green rug.

"The decisions were based on the ground that residents of the area on which the hospital was located were not residents of the State since "exclusive legislative jurisdiction" over such area had been ceded by the State to the Federal Government, and therefore they were not entitled to privileges of State residency."



REPORT OF THE  
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE STUDY OF  
JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS  
WITHIN THE STATES

# JURISDICTION

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## EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION

When the Federal Government receives exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the jurisdiction of the State and of any local governments (which of course derive their authority from the State) is ousted.

Authority for Exclusive Jurisdiction is derived from Article 1, Section 8 Clause 17 which requires the consent of the state legislatures.

## CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION

Where the State consents to share jurisdiction concurrently with the Federal Government.

## PARTIAL LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION

Where the State consents to share part of its jurisdiction with the Federal Government.

## PROPRIETORIAL INTEREST ONLY

Where the Federal Government has acquired some right or title to an area in a State but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area.

The President  
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

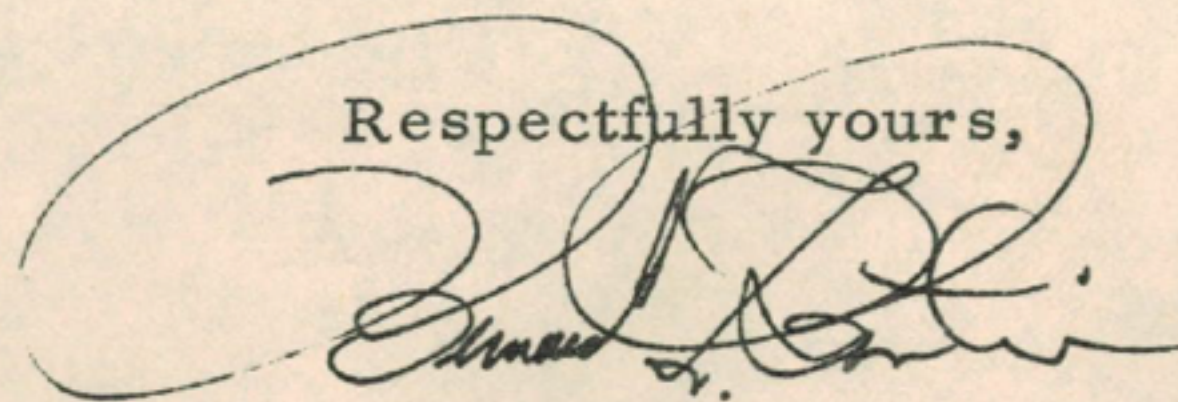
General Services Administration has completed the second comprehensive inventory of the jurisdictional status of Federal areas within the States. The compilation of this inventory reflects the interest which GSA, together with the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Justice, have in the progress being made by all Federal agencies in adjusting the legislative status of their properties.

This inventory, which is enclosed herewith, directly complements the "Federal Areas Within the States Owned by the United States Throughout the World, as of June 30, 1962," which was also published by GSA.

The inventory will be made available to Federal agencies and State Governments for use as a ready reference to assist in the solution of jurisdictional status problems and in the development of appropriate remedial legislation. S. 815 and H. R. 1332, pending in Congress, will facilitate the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction over Federal areas

within the States.

Respectfully yours,



BERNARD L. BOUTIN  
Administrator

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DEC 17 1964

C & R-PREP.

Enclosure



July 15, 2015

The Honorable Rob Bishop  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Bishop:

Thank you for your letter to Acting Administrator Denise Turner Roth dated June 15, 2015, requesting that the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) provide an updated version of the 1962 comprehensive Inventory of the Jurisdictional Status of Federal Areas Within the States. Acting Administrator Roth has asked me to respond to your inquiry.

GSA does not have jurisdictional inventory information more recent than 1962 and is therefore unable to immediately provide an updated version of the report.

The 1962 report was produced by the U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget, and GSA at the request of the President of the United States. The report required a Government-wide data call to obtain the required information. GSA does not have the independent authority to require other Federal agencies to report the jurisdictional status of their assets to GSA. Nor does GSA collect or maintain this information for other agencies.

With the passage of Executive Order (E.O.) 13327, 69 Fed. Reg. 5897 (February 6, 2004) Federal Real Property Asset Management, GSA was directed to create a centralized database describing the nature, use, and extent of all real property under the custody and control of executive branch agencies, except when otherwise required for reasons of national security. Led by the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC), GSA developed the Federal Real Property database. As the steward of the database, GSA has overall responsibility to maintain the database and, since 2005, has been collecting real property inventory information on Federal real property holdings in three categories: land, buildings, and structures. Jurisdictional status is not among the 27 data elements that the FRPC requires agencies to submit to the database.

E.O. 13327 requires Chief Financial Officer Act agencies to report annually the data on real property owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Federal Government (including property outside the United States) and improvements on Federal lands. The data reported to the database is as of September 30, and the reporting cycle closes every year on December 15.



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